

from Mr. R. E. Call, and placed among his "*pyramidata*." Mr. William A. Marsh has examples, which have been labeled "southern variety of *pyramidata*." Mr. Walker thinks the shell is however a *Pleurobema*, rather than a *Quadrula* and he places it in the scheme of classification next to *Pleurobema taitianum*, Lea. Compared with that species, ours is less convex, with a more or less distinct sulcus back of the convexity. Uniologists having southern *pyramidata*, may perhaps find specimens of *P. tombigbeanum* in the lots.

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#### SOME NEW BRACHIOPODS.

BY WM. H. DALL.

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During the researches of the U. S. S. Albatross party in 1906 a good many brachiopods were obtained, and the range of some known species much extended. The examination indicates that two species of those obtained are undescribed. Diagnoses are now given and figures are in preparation.

*Terebratula (Liothyris) sakhalinensis* n. sp.

Shell large, solid, of a rather dark and ruddy brown color and nearly smooth surface which bears faint concentric lines of growth and usually fainter, irregularly radial impressed lines on the anterior portion of the shell; valves moderately convex, the anterior margins slightly flexuous, the middle of the ventral valve is slightly squarely impressed and produced, the extension fitting into an analogous excavation in the dorsal valve; beak stout, moderately recurved, usually much eroded, with a large, entire foramen; the deltidial plates form a solid arch with no mesial groove; internally a thickened collar or short tube surrounds the peduncle, and an evident, but not prominent, short septum extends mesially about 2 mm. from the collar forward, in one specimen. Hinge of the ventral valve solid, with no props to the dental processes; in this valve the pallial sinuses exhibit two strong parallel trunks which extend nearly to the anterior margin before they begin to bifurcate; the genital glands extend as a fine, brown, irregular reticulation over the main cavity of the sinuses outside the inner line of the respective trunks on either side; dorsal (or hæmal) valve with a small but evident cardinal

process ; the dental processes small and narrow ; the loop is peculiar, the two supporting arms are appressed and soldered to the wall of the valve for a distance of 8 or 9 mm., so that the loop appears to spring from the valve and not from the hinge ; it abruptly bends upward at a point about 12 mm. in front of the beak, forming a very wide, slender, frail, almost flattened loop with short triangular crura ; the width of the loop is about 12.5 mm., the height of its arch about 3 mm., while the crura, which are curved inward parallel with the limb of the arch, are about 3 mm. long. A mesial septum, low and narrow but distinct, extends forward as far as the anterior edge of the adductor scars ; the pallial margin carries minute setæ, which do not project beyond the edge of the valve. Length of ventral valve 45, breadth 34.5, max. diam. of shell 26 mm.

Dredged on the southeast coast of Sakhalin Island, Okhotsk Sea, in 64 to 100 fathoms, bottom temperature 30° F. Type, U. S. N. Mus., 110, 786.

The remarkable loop of this species is sufficient to distinguish it from any other of the genus ; the characters mentioned are found in all the specimens.

*Laqueus morsei* n. sp.

Shell thin, smooth, polished, ruddy brown, rounded lozenge-shaped, somewhat attenuated in front up to a 10 mm. wide truncation ; ventral valve with a short beak, entire foramen and short, wide, flattened area ; deltidial plates united, but showing a groove at the junction ; dental processes short, triangular, strong, supported by strong props with deep funnel-shaped cavities behind them ; pallial sinuses with two inner trunks bifurcating at the anterior third of the valve, and two outer ones branched on the outer side from the beginning ; genital glands in two longitudinal lines on each side extending along the middle of the main trunks of the sinuses and barely distally bifurcated ; dorsal valve with a small but well developed hinge-plate, but no cardinal process or cavities under the dental processes ; the septum is short and delicate ; the loop normally formed but extremely slender, except the bight of the recurved portion, which is much wider than the rest ; the valves meet in a nearly uniform plane, an extremely faint indication of a truncation in front forms the only approach to a flexuosity. Length of ventral valve 32.5, of dorsal valve 29.0, breadth 30.5, diameter of shell 18.0 mm.

Dredged at station 4,860 in the Japan Sea, in 122 fathoms, mud and stones, bottom temperature  $34^{\circ} 1$  F. U. S. N. Mus. 210,800.

The species is named in honor of Prof. E. S. Morse of Salem, whose work on the brachiopods is well known. The most nearly related species is *Laqueus mariæ*, A. Adams, which is more ovate, with a narrower and more recurved beak, the genital glands differently distributed, and the mesial septum of the dorsal valve, long, high, and prominent; reaching to the anterior fourth of the valve, while in *L. morsei* it barely reaches the middle of the valve.

A white variety (*albida*) of *Waldheimia* (= *Eudesia*) *raphaelis* Dall, was also dredged, the specimens being more compressed laterally and with sharper anterior flexures than in the type. A dwarf form of the same species with all the characteristics of the adult, except that it measures 17 mm. long instead of 37, was dredged in Kagoshima Gulf. The normal adults of the species show little or no flexuosity anteriorly, until nearly full grown, but the dwarf referred to possessed them in perfection.

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#### A NOTE ON HELIX HORTENSIS.

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BY OLOF O. NYLANDER.

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I have been much interested in your articles on *Helix hortensis* in America. When a small boy they were among my choicest playthings and I gathered large numbers of them together with *H. nemoralis* in south-eastern Sweden.

In 1899 among a lot of marine shells collected at Grand Manan, and given to me for identification were three land shells. One specimen had five narrow, dark brown bands on a light yellow ground, a common form of *Helix hortensis*; both were of larger size than any specimens in my collection from Sweden, Germany and England. One specimen is of a rich yellow color, comparing in every way with European specimens in my collection. The third specimen was a young shell, light yellow in color and like the plain-colored *Helix hortensis* of the Maine coast. Mrs. S. Page who collected the specimens, informed me that they were plentiful on the Island of Grand Manan, her native home. As there is so much